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attaching the Indians to the French (p. 110). There is support for a more favorable view of Governor Keith's character than that given by Franklin (p. 216).

It should be made clear that Ireland sent a great many more immigrants to America than Scotland (p. 229), and that Pennsylvania received the great mass of the Scotch-Irish and German immigrants and was the hive for the dissemination of these stocks to the back parts of the southern colonies. The significance of the early settlement of the Great Valley of the Appalachians, its relation to the tidewater region, and its importance as a highway for the southward movement of population is not brought out.

ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Kennett Square, Pa.

Heilprin, Angelo and Louis (Editors.) *Lippincott's New Gazetteer. A Complete pronouncing Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the World.* Pp. 2053. Price, sheep, \$10.50 net; half Russia, \$12.50 net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1906.

The new edition of "Lippincott's Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the World" is a work of great value and contains an up-to-date, reliable and well-selected summary of the most important geographical information. The publishers were fortunate in having the services of Professor Angelo Heilprin and his brother Louis, who have devoted four years to rewriting the last preceding edition of the Gazetteer.

The volume has indeed been largely rewritten. Even a hasty comparison of the new edition with the one that preceded it will show that this claim on the part of the editors is well within the facts. The present edition is said to have 100,000 entries and the editors state that 27,000 new names have been added in this edition. Of the new entries between 17,000 and 18,000 refer to places within the United States.

This new edition of "Lippincott's Gazetteer" contains two features which merit special notice. The first of these two features is that this is the first Gazetteer containing a comprehensive and satisfactory account of the Philippine Islands. The Census of the Philippine Islands published by the United States has made it possible for the editors to incorporate in this volume an adequate account of the Philippine Islands as a whole, and of the important islands and cities included within the archipelago.

Another feature of special merit in this new edition of the Gazetteer is the presentation of the results of the explorations of the last ten years. As the editors say in the preface of the volume: "The extraordinary activity that has marked this field of geographical inquiry during the past few years has done much to reconstruct the map of the globe, and the harvest of new facts now makes possible for the first time a nearly complete picture of our planet." Professor Angelo Heilprin's well known interest in exploration was a guarantee that the Gazetteer would contain an adequate and accurate summary of the results of exploration. Fortunately the volume also gives careful attention to the progress and results of colonization, and emphasizes the

influence which man has exerted upon the conditions of life in different parts of the earth.

In discussing a country or a state the usual form of presentation has been adopted; and the account ordinarily begins with the statement of the size, location and population of the country, a description of the "face of the country," then a statement of its resources and an account of its manufactures and agriculture. Religion, education, government and history are also included in the accounts of the more important countries.

The editors seem to have met successfully the difficult problem of proportion. The State of New York, for instance, is given four columns, Ohio three columns, Illinois three columns, United States twenty-one columns, Europe six columns and England four and one-half columns. New York City has five and one-half columns, Philadelphia three columns, and Chicago two columns. As the volume is written primarily for the American public, relatively more space is given to the American countries and cities than to European and other foreign sections and cities.

The publishers are to be congratulated upon the excellent typography and press-work, and they deserve the thanks of every one who may handle the book for having used light and strong paper. The volume of nearly twenty-one hundred pages can readily be handled with one hand. The weight of the volume, fortunately, does not consist of fuller's earth.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

Hill, David J. *A History of European Diplomacy.* Vol. I, *The Struggle for Universal Empire.* Pp. xxiii, 481. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

In the preface to the first volume of his notable undertaking Mr. Hill states that "A history of diplomacy properly includes not only an account of the progress of international intercourse, but an exposition of the motives by which it has been inspired and the results which it has accomplished. . . . The subject must include also a consideration of the genesis of the entire international system and of its progress toward the successive stages of its development." He also notes that "in a pre-eminent degree this form of history discloses the evolution of progressive ideals . . ."

This ideal purpose of presenting a clear and connected view of the development of the great principles of European diplomacy, is in itself attractive and, if fully realized, would have made the author's work a distinct contribution to historical knowledge. Unfortunately the present volume at least, falls far short of that ideal. Under the title of "The Struggle for Universal Empire," an excellent brief general history of the period from the time of the Roman Empire to the close of the fourteenth century is offered, but the promise of the preface is not fulfilled and the reader will search in vain for that careful discussion of changing diplomatic forms that he has been led to expect. Thus in the first fifty pages, devoted to the Roman world and the barbarian invasions, but seven pages are given to the topics which should have been treated at length,—the diplomatic relations of the period and the